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EVENING BULLETIN

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on the Hawaiian Islands.
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THE BOARD OF HEALTH

REPORT OF VETERINARY SURGEON TUBERCULOSIS.

Hilo's Memorial for the Queen's Jubilee—Matters at the Loper Settlement—Routine Reports.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday there were present Attorney-General Smith presiding, Dr. Wood and Emerson, T. F. Lansing and D. Keliipio, members, Agent Reynolds, Secretary Wilcox and Dr. Monsarrat.

Dr. Monsarrat's report on cattle slaughtered during the past week was presented but not read. In response to a question the doctor stated that all the hogs at the pens were in a remarkably healthy condition.

A joint report from veterinary surgeons Shaw and Monsarrat gave the results of their work in eradicating tuberculosis as far as they have gone, as follows:

"Kapahulu dairy, located above Kapiolani Park, was first visited on the 20th of April and work concluded on the 13th inst. Thirty-three cattle were tested as follows: Thirty-one (31) cows, one heifer and one bull. Eleven cows were slaughtered for suspected tuberculosis owing to tuberculin reaction, and on post mortem all showed lesions of tuberculosis in different organs. Since the removal of the infected animals, steps are being taken to put the dairy in a perfectly sanitary condition.

"Waterhouse dairy, three cattle property of Mr. Fred Waterhouse, Nuanu valley, adjoining dairy of Mr. E. W. Jordan, Numbers 49 to 51 inclusive. No. 49 is to be re-tested at a later date, as present test was not satisfactory, 50 and 51 in our opinion are free of disease.

"Jordan dairy, Nuanu valley, numbered from 34 to 48 inclusive. Cows, ten; heifers, four; bull, one. Numbers 34 and 38 are to be re-tested at a later date, as the results were not satisfactory. In our opinion the rest of the herd are free from disease."

President Smith made the suggestion that the Legislature should be asked to make laws requiring the strict examination of all live stock intended for these islands previous to embarkation, and if necessary previous quarantine. Such laws were in force in other countries. He desired the members to think the matter over, as he intended to bring it up for action in the future.

Fish Inspector Keliipio's report showed that 45,728 fish were received at the market last week. Dr. R. P. Myers reported making 78 examinations under the Act to Mitigate.

A communication was received from Agent Meyer of the Loper Settlement that he was unable to be present at the meeting by reason of sickness, and inclosing reports on matters at the Loper Settlement, among them a report from his deputy, Mr. Hutchinson, of the stabbing affray recently noted in these columns. In the matter of Holt's coffee house, Mr. Meyer recommended that his petition for free wood and freight be not granted.

President Smith brought up a matter which requires investigation. It appears that large quantities of the Goto remedies for leprosy are being sold in this city. As these remedies are only imported by the Board and sent direct to Dr. Oliver at the Settlement, someone must be bringing them back to Honolulu.

Agent Reynolds told of one man, who is at the Kalihi receiving station, selling \$25 worth of the remedies last week. It was afterward found that this man had been a sort of storekeeper for Dr. Oliver and had access to the medicine. The Board concluded to make a personal investigation at the settlement next week.

President Smith extended on behalf of the Board an invitation to the three reporters present to send one representative from each paper with the Board at its semi-annual visit to the settlement.

Dr. Watt, the government physician at Lihue, sent a report on the condition of the Nawiliwili stream, which he had been requested to examine. The doctor reported that the Lihue mill had shut down and consequently the contaminations complained of had ceased for the present. He had, however, traced them up and in accordance with his report Sheriff Carter as agent of the Board of Health will be notified to inform the management of the Lihue mill that they must repair and widen a certain flume running over the Nawiliwili and clean out the ditch running round the hill-side.

The proposed Victoria annex to the Hilo hospital came up again through a letter received by President Smith from Mr. Elliott, secretary of the committee in charge of the same. Mr. Elliott could give no definite information as to how they proposed to run the Victoria wards after building them. The Board finally decided that the building must be absolutely under the control of the Board. There would be no objection to adopting regulations concerning it, such as that the patients should be only of the Anglo-Saxon race and that they might be at liberty to have the attendance of their own physician at their expense, and, at the suggestion of President Smith, Dr. Wood agreed to formulate a set of regulations on the lines governing private patients received in the Queen's hospital.

A letter from one of the lepers at the settlement conveyed the information that one of the officials in the employ of the Board had been guilty of the heinous offense of catching flying fish and selling them at 25 cents each. He wanted a chance to buy fish at a reasonable rate.

Agent Reynolds reported that the quarantine on the Kinai Maru's people was at an end. With the exception of the two cases in the hospital the others had been sent away from the station. Dr. Emerson and Wood reported that the patients were well and need be detained no longer. Mr. Reynolds was accordingly notified to send them away today.

Mr. Reynolds then presented the bills for expenses incurred on account of the Kinai Maru's passengers. They amounted to \$581.24, with one bill of \$48.48 yet to come in.

In answer to questions President Smith said the government had exacted from the captain and agent of the steamer what was known as a bottomry bond. This had been signed in addition by the immigration companies' agents and others. The bond had already been sent to Japan for collection and he had no doubt it would be paid. It was for \$9000. It was impossible to pay these bills out of the appropriation for quarantine expenses at the disposition of the Board, for there remained only a little over \$2000 of the amount to last another seven months. He would suggest that the Board join in a resolution to the President asking that the Council of State be called together to pass a special appropriation covering the amount of these bills, which must be paid. The regular appropriation would then not be interfered with.

In answer to Mr. Lansing the Attorney General said the full amount of the bills would be collected out of the bond and go back to the treasury in shape of government realizations. The government would not lose a dollar by the transaction.

The resolution already prepared by Mr. Smith was then agreed to.

President Smith said that the member of persons asking to go on the trip to Molokai had exceeded all expectations. There was a limit to those who would be permitted to go and most of the ap-

Continued on 5th Page.

IN THE HIGHER COURTS

JUDGMENTS RENDERED IN SEVERAL CIRCUIT COURT CASES.

Proceedings in Sundry Divorce Suits—Action on a Contract—Election of an Assignee.

Wright Bros. vs. B. F. White will be heard in vacation.

Frank F. Porter has brought an action for \$2000 damages for breach of contract against the Hawaiian Pork Packing Co.

Four creditors proved claims amounting to \$668.42 against Nin Sing Wai, bankrupt, and C. Lai Young was elected assignee, being confirmed as such under \$250 bond by Judge Perry.

Isabel E. Davis by her attorneys, Thurston & Stanley, has discontinued her old divorce suit against Foster A. Davis, on the ground of desertion, and entered a fresh libel on another ground.

James R. Holt has discontinued his suit for divorce against Maleka L. Holt. Motion of defendant that plaintiff pay all expenses will be heard tomorrow. Castle, Creighton and Weaver for plaintiff; Kinney & Ballou and Rosa for defendant.

Goo Kim by his attorney, A. G. M. Robertson, has appealed from the verdict of ejectment against him at the suit of R. W. Holt. The case has been tried three times in the Circuit Court.

Judge Perry decided in favor of the plaintiff, in Kamakaia vs. Achi, for the amount claimed. Creighton for plaintiff; Johnson for defendant.

In M. de Souza vs. M. Smith, and W. H. Pain, garnishee, Judge Perry ordered the garnishee's discharge. Correa for plaintiff; Neumann for garnishee. Exceptions noted.

Judge Perry gave judgment for \$400 balance, interest and costs, in the suit of James Carty vs. Samuel Parker. Magoon & Edings for plaintiff; no appearance of or for defendant.

In the divorce suit of Irene Long vs. Carlo Long, Judge Carter has ordered defendant to pay \$100 counsel fees, \$20 a month alimony pending decision, and \$22 costs of court. Neumann for plaintiff; Rosa for defendant.

Judge Perry heard petition for injunction brought by plaintiff, and reserved his ruling, in the case of Julia S. Rice et al. vs. Jonathan Spooner. Kinney & Ballou and Case for plaintiff; Humphreys and Davis for defendant. Injunction is sought to restrain defendant from collecting judgment in another case in which the present defendant was the plaintiff, while this case is pending.

PREFERS AN ANTI-CUBAN.

McKinley to Appoint Young Sickles to the Madrid Legation.

Washington, May 2.—President McKinley has decided to appoint Edwin M. Sickles, the son of General Daniel Sickles, Secretary of the Legation at Madrid. This appointment will not be in any sense pleasant news to those who have the interests of Cuba at heart. Young Sickles is a son of the second wife of General Sickles, and she is a Spanish woman who has lived all her life in Spain, and her son was reared in that country. He can hardly speak English and is ultra-Spanish in sentiment.

His environments have been such as to cause him to be devoted to the present Spanish Government, and it is not likely that he will ever develop any traces of Americanism. In any case which may arise involving the interests of the United States or Cuba as against those of Spain he may be counted upon to give staunch support to his sovereign, and American or Cuban interests will consequently suffer.

THAT LEPER STABBING

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF A STRANGE CASE AT MOLOKAI.

The Victim Stabbed Six Times but Will Recover—The Assailant in Jail.

Superintendent Meyer of the Loper Settlement furnishes the following account of the stabbing affray at the settlement last week, partial particulars of which were published in this paper on May 15.

A blind leper named Kaas had been living with a woman named Kipa for about two years, but for some reason she left him on the Friday preceding the affray, announcing her intention of going elsewhere for good. Kaas induced another man to lead him to the house where Kipa had taken up her residence, and on arriving there sat himself near her and commenced to cry or pretended to do so, and, not suspecting any trouble, they were left alone.

After being left together Kaas offered his hand to the woman, which she took and then sat down on the floor beside him. While they were talking Kaas stabbed the woman repeatedly until her cries brought help.

Dr. Oliver was sent for and dressed the wounds. In all there were six stabs but none of them are necessarily fatal, and Dr. Oliver is doing his best to save her life.

Acting Resident Superintendent Hutchinson, who is also a deputy-sheriff, arrested Kaas and put him in the settlement jail, afterwards notifying Sheriff Trimble and District Judge J. H. Mahoe, who have taken charge of subsequent proceedings.

Mr. Castle's Pamphlet.

"Brief Digest and Index of the Various Annexations of Foreign Territory Made by the United States of America," is the title of a pamphlet that has been printed in Washington. It was prepared by William B. Castle, while Hawaiian Minister in Washington, in the year 1895, and is published by the Annexation Club of Honolulu. The pamphlet ought to be valuable in the campaign at Washington, and it is worth preserving as a work of reference.

The Child Was Claimed.

The little waif found by Frank McIntyre yesterday, and taken care of by Mrs. P. C. Jones, was claimed by her mother about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The parents are Norwegians, living near J. I. Dowsett's place at Palama. The mother missed the child about 11:30 and spent the afternoon in searching for it. About 4 o'clock some of the neighbors told her to notify the police. She did so and was told the whereabouts of the child. At 5 o'clock she was at Mrs. Jones' house, tired out and weary with her long search and almost distracted with worry. In the meantime, thanks to Mrs. Jones, the child had been having an elegant time, in spite of wandering alone from Palama to Nuanu street.

Danger of Abrogation Fast.

Says the Examiner editorially: The latest reports from Washington indicate that the plan to abrogate the Hawaiian treaty is making no headway. Senator Frye, who ought to know something about the temper of his party, says in an interview: "Ten days ago I thought there was danger of the abrogation of the treaty. I say now I do not think abrogation is possible."

The Art League exhibition is open to the public from one to five o'clock free.

DEATH OF FRANK SPENCER

ONE OF THE OLDEST RESIDENTS OF THE ISLANDS.

Something About His Early Career in Honolulu—Will be Buried at Waimea, Hawaii.

Frank Spencer, one of the oldest white residents of the Hawaiian Islands, died last evening at 9 o'clock at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Bickerton, Waikiki. Owing to ill health Mr. Spencer came from his home at Waimea, Hawaii, to reside with his daughter. About six weeks ago he had an attack of bronchitis which afterwards developed into congestion of the lungs, from which he died last night.

The remains of the deceased will be taken to Hawaii on the next steamer for interment at Waimea. The services at the Bickerton home previously will be private, as far as learned at this writing.

Frank Spencer was born in Sydney, New South Wales, 77 years ago and was early apprenticed to the carpenter's trade. In 1849, with many others in the colonies, he contracted the California gold fever and took passage for San Francisco on the bark Caroline. This vessel was wrecked on the reef outside Honolulu and went to pieces, but all her passengers were saved. Mr. Spencer concluded to remain in the islands and went to work at his trade. In about a year he had saved enough money to erect a two-story wooden building on Hotel street near Nuuanu. Here he opened a dry goods store and prospered, his family living in the upper story of the building.

In 1864 or 1865 Mr. Spencer sold out his business and went to Hawaii, making his home at Waimea, where he engaged in the business of raising sheep, and afterwards cattle. For a number of years he held the office of District Magistrate of Waimea. Mr. Spencer leaves a widow and three children besides Mrs. Bickerton, who is a daughter by a former wife.

WILL DO SOMETHING.

The Senate Will Not Leave Hawaii Without Comfort.

In the summary of the Senate committee's report on the tariff given by the San Francisco Examiner's correspondent at Washington the following statement consolatory to Hawaii is made:

"In the sugar schedule the provision relating to Hawaiian sugar is out out. The committee was of the opinion that the sugar-growers of these islands have had the benefit of nearly \$10,000,000 a year, and thought that was too much. The committee, however, will recommend that 'something be done.' While the members oppose again giving to Hawaiians all the benefits they have enjoyed for twenty-five years, they are in favor of doing something for them. It will be left to the Senate to decide what that something shall be."

Japs Want Power.

It has been written that no man by giving thought unto himself can add one cubit to his stature, but the enterprising Jap does not despair, and an ordinance has gone forth exhorting the people to eat more freely of meat, with a view to increasing the average height of the race. Whatever results may follow the method proposed, they are certain to be a long time coming, but it is only another instance of the determination on the part of the Japanese not to let the slightest chance slip for attaining all the advantages which they see, or think they see, in Western civilization.—St. James Gazette.